

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1886

NUMBER 708

S. G. AUSTIN & CO

CARPETS.

Rather early for carpets—some prudent people are buying them all the same.

We are displaying a perfect assortment of

Velvet Auxministers

Body Brussels,

Tapestry Brussels,

All Wool Ingrains,

Tapestry Ingrains,

Hall and Stair,

Hemp and Rag

CARPETS.

S. G. AUSTIN & CO

—The great Irish drama to-night.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Parsons are in Chicago to-day.

—Attorney J. W. Blee, of Paw Paw, is here attending court.

—Owen Smith is here from Chicago on a visit. "Oney" is looking well.

—Wesley Steward and wife, of Steward, this county, are at the Nachusa House.

—R. A. Hutchinson, who has been teaching through the winter, is again with A. C. Bardwell, working on the law books.

—Admission 10 and 20c to the Opera House to-night.

—Willie Graff, a widow's son of this city, had an arm broken while at play in the school yard, south side, on yesterday.

—The following marriage licenses have been issued since our last report:

Frank Spiller and Emma Heft; Samuel Ulrich and Lizzie Sunner; John E. Woodratt and Lizzie Joynt.

—We understand that the candidates have not yet all reported. It is said that Mr. Gardner Thompson, of Alto, is talked of quite prominently as a candidate for sheriff.

—Major John T. Cheney is here from Sioux City. The Major, who was formerly proprietor of the Nachusa, graces its verandas with a familiar appearance.

—Ex-Sheriff Walter Little announces to his friends that he will again submit his name to a Republican convention for its endorsement. Mr. Little served the people faithfully and we have never heard one word of complaint against him, officially or otherwise.

—Arrah-Na-Pogue at the Opera House to-night, by the Vincent combination.

—Our county superintendent of schools Samuel J. Howe, has been appointed by member of Congress Henderson one of the commissioners to examine the boys at Princeton in the competitive examination for appointment to the West Point Military Academy, to be held on the 20th of next month.

—To-day is the twenty-first anniversary of the assassination of Lincoln; a day that will long be remembered with sadness by all people who love freedom, honesty and simplicity. Twenty-one years ago to-day many hearts felt a grief never before experienced on account of the death of a public man. It appears now as we remember the sadness that appeared throughout the north, that "You and I and all of us bowed down while bloody treason flourished over us." Then was murdered the "noblest man that ever lived in the tide of time."

—Fishermen and other persons who are much upon the river should have a watch after a body, for which, doubtless, a proper reward will be offered. THE TELEGRAPH makes this suggestion on account of the following sad dispatch from Rockford which states that Miss Cora Adams, a pretty young woman, threw herself into Rock River in a pique after some petty quarrel last Monday night with her lover, Frank Schecker. She returned his ring and they parted in anger. She bade her friends good-by and told them that they would never look upon her face again. They considered it a mere whim, but later a man saw the girl throw herself into the river. The river has been dragged but thus far without success.

—George Ackland, of Steward, gave us a pleasant call.

—The circuit court has now before it the question whether or not George Berkeley should receive several hundred dollars which Geo. L. Schuler refuses to pay for securing and arresting Wells Dutcher down in Texas.

—The sand brought up from a very deep well now being drilled at Sterling resembles "a fair quality of brown sugar," says the Gazette. Say, neighbors, examine that sand with a brown-sugar appearance closely. Perhaps you have struck and tapped a Chinese grocery store.

—Elizabeth Smith, alias Mrs. Dutchy Hank, with several other supposed names, has made it quite lively for a number of our citizens during a couple of days. She would "drop right in" without ringing the bell; steal every thing she could carry and depart. If she thought she was discovered she would take to the first bed she could find and appear perfectly at home.

—When the survivors of the "Thirteenth" assemble here next month there should be a general effort on the part of all citizens to make their visit pleasant. We would suggest that the ladies prepare a supper; nothing extravagant nor elaborate in variety, but a sort of a lunch with a plenty of the "substantials" that they will all enjoy at the "Campfire."

—We regret to hear, as we do to-day as we go to press, of the death of Lorin T. Wellman, of Bradford, this county. He had been in ill health for some time and therefore his death was not unlooked for. Mr. Wellman was one of the early settlers of Lee county, locating on the farm where he died when the land about him was a vast "vacant" prairie. The funeral takes place to-day. Lorin T. Wellman was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1821; his father was a soldier of the Revolution. He married Waity Thompkins in New York in 1848 and soon moved to Lee county; and at first lived in the village of Lee Centre; but afterwards located the large farm which he owned at the time of his death.

—There was a meeting Monday night of the executive committee, appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for the proposed re-union of the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, and Wednesday, May 26th, is the day selected at that meeting for the "boys" to celebrate. The Thirteenth was mustered into service May 24th, 1861, but the 24th falling on Monday this year, it is considered a day of the week very inconvenient for such a meeting, owing to the fact that many of the comrades coming from a distance would be compelled to start Saturday and lay over Sunday. The change of date for the reunion will certainly meet the approval of all concerned.

—The annual statement of the newspapers that the Sterling passenger will run through to Clinton is now "on the wing." The day for the departure of trains from Chicago to Clinton is mentioned by the newspapers and the time fixed for April 25th. Even the Sterling Gazette, our most reliable exchange, gives full credit to the rumor. We would call our neighbor's attention to the fact that the Sterling passenger will not run to Clinton until the orders for the change are given from headquarters in Chicago. Newspapers have great influence in matters of politics, literature, State and church, but when it comes to making time-tables for the railroads and dispatching trains the editor, we have generally noticed, is not knee high to a Nebraska grasshopper.

—George Squires, who has rented the flax mills of the Dement estate, in this city, will commence manufacturing bagging some time next month. Mr. Squires had considerable experience in that line when here a number of years since, assisting the late Colonel Dement in the same factory he has now leased. He proposes now to use jute instead of flax, at least until he can procure the latter commodity in sufficient quantity and on reasonable terms. A large amount of jute has been shipped and is en route from the sea coast to Dixon. This is an enterprise that all citizens of Dixon have an interest in, as the employment of seventy-five or one hundred hands in a factory here during these hard times may be considered a streak of good luck for this entire community, and especially the poorer classes. Mr. Parsons is now, we believe, at work preparing for the re-opening of the flax factory.

—Mrs. Jane Whitcomb, a woman of St. Paul with more society than sense in her head, wife of the auditor of Minnesota, has had quite a noted and novel career. She is highly accomplished, speaking

German, French and Italian. Her husband became disgusted at her conduct, and last year secured a divorce, paying her \$4,900 to quit. After trying to get him to take her back and being unsuccessful, she went to Europe and made a living by acting as guide to wealthy Americans traveling on the continent. She finally brought up at Monte Carlo, where she lost all her money at the gaming table. Then she tried to commit suicide by taking a heavy dose of laudanum but the meddling doctors pumped the potion but not the notion out of her; for she then opened a vein in her arm, but she was sewed up. Then she threw herself into the sea but was fished out. This disgusted the authorities and they have locked her up in an asylum. THE TELEGRAPH is inclined to the thought that such energy should be rewarded in some way.

Probate Court.

The following business has been transacted in the probate court since THE TELEGRAPH'S last report:

Hiram Grimes, deceased. Guardian appointed under bonds of one thousand dollars.

Eileen Welch being by a jury declared insane it was ordered that she be held in custody.

Catherine Harden was adjudged insane and W. W. Harden appointed conservator under three thousand dollar bonds.

James Vaughn, deceased. Administrator appointed under bonds of three thousand and four hundred dollars.

Maggie Friel was declared insane and the court ordered that she be held in custody by the sheriff.

William Forley, deceased. Administrator appointed under bonds of seven hundred dollars.

From Nelson

Supervisor, John McKinstry; town clerk, Charles F. Hubbard; assessor, John M. Sterling; collector, Jacob S. Cook; commissioner of highways, David Hartman.

ADJOURNED WITHOUT DAY.

Auditor Brown Arraigned Before the Iowa Senate—Closing Proceedings:

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 14.—The House Tuesday passed the bill appropriating \$15,000 for the Farmers' Protective association, to aid them in their litigation against the barbed-wire men. The managers of the Brown impeachment proceedings reported the articles agreed upon and they were adopted. The Judge Hayes investigating committee also reported a majority report of the Republican members, giving their findings without recommendations; a minority report freeing Hayes from censure, and another report signed by Finn recommending impeachment. The first report was adopted, and a resolution to print was defeated, practically killing the matter.

The senate passed the general appropriation bill and then received the committee of seven from the house charged with the conduct of the Brown impeachment proceedings. The articles were read, thirty in number. Then Auditor Brown was arraigned. Gov. Hill informed him that articles had been lodged against him, and asked him in what form he would prefer the service. The auditor said he would accept a certified copy from the secretary of the senate which was handed him, and Mr. Brown then said he would demand a copy of the testimony gathered by the investigating committee. Judge Nourse, Brown's counsel, then rose and asked to present the affidavit from Brown, which when read asked that he be allowed to select his counsel at the state's expense, he having been made bankrupt through his official troubles. Brown was then notified that the court would take action thereon, and the senate, after the passage of several complimentary resolutions, in which kindness was manifest and sincere, was adjourned without day.

Secretary Donnan then administered the oath to Governor Hull as president of the impeachment court, and the senators were duly sworn in. The court sat till nearly 6 o'clock. Brown was allowed to employ three attorneys at the state's cost at \$6 a day, and the court adjourned till May 14.

Stove Store Room.

I am prepared to take your stoves and place them in a good dry store room for the summer, at reasonable rates.

708tf E. A. BODWELL.

Flour and Feed Store

Having purchased from John E. Moyer his stock of Flour and Feed, I am now prepared to furnish all kinds of

FLOUR AND FEED

ALSO LIME, BAILED HAY AND OIL MEAL.

Prices Reasonable.

PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL.

JOHN A. DEETER.

(709)1 856m3

Announcements.

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican Convention to be held at Amboy, June 7th 1886.

CHAS. H. GARDNER.

J. N. HYDE desires to announce to his friends in Lee County that he will be a candidate before the Republican Convention, to assemble on the 7th day of June, for Clerk of the County Court.

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lee County, subject to the will of the Republican Convention.

W. H. WOODTATT.

GO IN

And see the

CHEAP

Wall Paper!

—AT—

MEAD'S

When he says cheap; it also means best quality in the market—the finest gifts. He has the nicest Machine to Show Paper and Border, and match them, that ever was invented. It is really cunning.

GO AND SEE IT

(694m2)

Felix A. and Eva

VINCENT

—AT—

DIXON OPERA HOUSE,

ONE WEEK

Commencing

Monday; April 12th

This evening will be produced the beautiful play entitled

Arrah-Na-Pogue.

Admission 10 and 20 cts. Reserved at Theo. J. Hyde & Co's.

SPRING

The flowers that bloom in the spring—trala—have something to do with the enormous quantities of

Wall Paper

—AND—

CURTAINS

That are being sold by

T. J. HYDE & CO

If you intend papering don't fail to call on them.

CHAS. MULKINS,

Painting and Paper Hanging

References; TILLSON & HAYDEN. C84m2

Tillson & Hayden

LEADERS IN

FINEST WALL PAPER

PAINTS, OILS

—AND—

CURTAINS!

670m1

5,000 YDS.

New Embroideries

Good Ingrain Carpet 20c.,
Hemp Carpet 18c.,
Tapestry Brussels, 55c

We can show the best assortment of

CARPETS!

Ever brought to Dixon.

1000 LBS.

Carpet Warp

Just Received.

BRUBAKER & CARPENTER

ANY ONE!

Who expects to PAINT, will Save Money by buying at

B. B. HIGGINS

We sell the best

MIXED PAINT

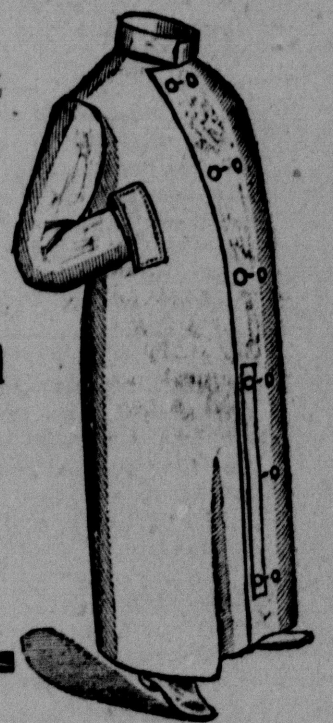
Made, but we DO NOT ask the highest price.

Each Coat

Warranted.

Look at them

Hat Store.



(697c1)

C. C. GODFREY

—Dealer in—

Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES.

Finest line of

Canned Goods

IN THE CITY.

Choice Brands Tobacco and Cigars

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

MAIN STREET, DIXON.

RIOT AT BELLEVILLE.

STRIKERS BEAT A MAN TO DEATH FOR MAKING AN ARREST.

Intimidating Train Men—Verdict at St. Louis—Meeting of Citizens Takes Action to Stop the Trouble—Condition of Affairs—Jay Gould Talks Again.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 14.—Trouble has begun here. The freight trains to St. Louis have to stop, and the train men are at once approached by the strikers, and generally get off the trains. Tuesday evening while the train was here a large crowd of strikers gathered in the yards, and by threats so intimidated the train men that they left their posts. The mayor had been asked for police protection, and a number of specials had been promised, but the force was inadequate, and the strikers paid no attention to the officers. Special Deputy W. G. Hill, and Conductor Whelan, of the Short-Line, who had also been deputized, were in the freight office. Suddenly they appeared on the platform with drawn revolvers and commanded the crowd to disperse. Whelan singled out an iron moulder, Fred Ohl, who had been especially demonstrative, and undertook to arrest him. Ohl ran and Whelan took after him and fired a shot at him. He finally caught Ohl, and together with Deputy Hill started to take the prisoner up-town, but they were surrounded by a mob of between 200 and 300 excited men. The prisoner was rescued, Whelan was knocked down, his pistol taken from him, and then the mob fell upon and beat him terribly. He was pounded with stones, struck with billeys, and kicked until he became unconscious. The attending physician says that he can not recover. Officer Hill, who has only one arm and is minus an eye, was also badly used up, but he is not dangerously hurt. His maimed condition no doubt saved him from the fury of the mob. Mayor Reis was on the scene soon afterward, and all he could do to pacify the crowd and get the men to disperse was done. It is probable that some of the militia will be ordered here from East St. Louis to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

St. Louis Business Men Want to Take a Hand—Verdict Against the Deputies.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—A citizens' and business men's meeting was held in the rotunda of the court house Tuesday night for the purpose of expressing the sentiment of the public upon the situation as now existing because of the strike, and to suggest a means of reaching a solution and settle ment of the difference. A series of resolutions was offered by Mr. Chauncey I. Filley, and adopted, after an exhaustive discussion and review of the questions at issue, expression of a belief that a spirit of conciliatory and mutual forbearance should now take the place of the antagonism and intolerance heretofore shown. The resolutions provide that a committee of nine persons, citizens of St. Louis, three from the resident directors of the railways in interest, three from the resident labor interests—present or recent employees—to be elected by the men in interest, and three discreet men belonging to the recognized mercantile, manufacturing and professional elements of the city, in no wise connected with or interested with either the railway or the labor interests, who shall be authorized by their respective interests to meet, confer and arrange with binding effect the existing trouble.

After the adoption of the resolution, Professor E. M. Woodward and Messrs. James Bannerman and N. O. Nelson were nominated and elected as the committee of citizens, and were instructed to call upon the two interests in conflict and obtain from them an appointment of a similar committee of three, these to compose the committee of nine for the settlement. The attendance at the meeting was limited only by the vast rotunda of the court house, and the business element of the city was present in considerable force.

Coroner Woods resumed the inquest Tuesday morning on the victims of Friday's shooting. A number of witnesses were examined, their testimony being mainly a repetition of that given Monday. The inquest was concluded Tuesday evening, and a verdict returned to the effect that the deceased persons met their death at the hands of the deputy sheriffs now in jail at St. Louis, and holding them responsible therefor.

Tuesday morning Coroner Nidelet began the inquest on C. H. Thompson, the man killed on the bridge on Friday by the deputy sheriffs while they were retreating to St. Louis. The nine deputies were taken out of jail and sworn over the body at the morgue, evincing no emotion at the sight of the dead body. G. T. Hewlett, special detective of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, who had charge of the deputy sheriffs, was the first witness. Witness could not positively identify the body, but thought it was the same man he had seen fire two shots from a revolver at the deputies while Mayor Joyce was tussling with Laird. Deceased fired from behind a lamp-post; saw a pistol smoking in his hand, and afterward saw him fire twice.

Mrs. Maggie Thompson, wife of the deceased, never knew her husband to carry a revolver.

William Luster and John Hogue, two deputy sheriffs, corroborated Hewlett's testimony, as also did Charles Kinsler, "the cowboy," who also said Mayor Joyce first drew the revolver and afterward gave it to Thompson.

Mayor Joyce of East St. Louis testified that he attempted to arrest "the assassins" at the bridge, and was beaten black and blue on the arms with the butts of their guns while tussling with them. He never carried a revolver in his life. Regarding the statement of one of the "assassins" that he was drunk at the time he said he sometimes took a drink and sometimes did not touch liquor for a year or two. On Friday he had not drunk a drop, nor was he drinking at all at the time.

Police Officer John Dowd gave testimony similar to that of Mayor Joyce.

Several other witnesses were examined and the inquest closed with a verdict to the effect that the shooting was unjustifiable, and holding the deputy sheriffs responsible.

The railroads centering in East St. Louis made very little progress Tuesday in resuming traffic. The Chicago, Burlington &

Quincy, however, is an exception, that road having all its old men at work again. The other roads find it difficult to secure new men and the old ones will not return to work. The strikers remain passive and are amused at the efforts of the railroads to secure new men.

The military are still on the ground, but how long they will remain is a matter of uncertainty. The officers in charge keep Governor Oglesby posted by telegraph of the situation of affairs. Col. Smith who commands the levee forces, said that both the new men who would be willing to go to work and such of the strikers who might desert to go back are afraid to do so; not that protection is insufficient, but because they fear a withdrawal of the militia in a few days, in which case they would have cause to regret their return to work. He thought the troops should be increased and kept on the ground, or returned now.

VIGOROUS ARBITRATION

Applied in the Case of the Striking Schoolboys—Humors of the Strike Era.

TROY, N. Y., April 14.—A strike among the children in several of the public schools took place Monday, and it was supposed to amount to nothing. Tuesday morning, however, it assumed large proportions. The boys of the schools refused to go in unless their demand for a single session of four hours each day was acceded to. Five hundred boys held a mass-meeting on the hill near the school, and several of their number made speeches in favor of their cause. The boys sent committees to the schools to keep out scholars who desired to enter, and it was necessary to call out the police reserve to drive the boys away. They threw stones and mud at the police, and the latter were not able to capture any of the fleet-footed boys. Finally a committee of the school board appeared on the scene, and the lads sent a committee to them to state their grievances. The commissioners said that the demands would be considered, and nearly all of the boys returned to school. The parents of some of the boys appointed themselves an arbitration committee, and the arbitration was conducted in the public streets with so much force on the part of the parents that a number of the lads will be obliged to take their meals for a while standing up.

SAYS THERE IS NO STRIKE.

Another Talk with Jay Gould—The Lie Direct Again.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Mr. Gould, Tuesday, reiterated his assertion that as far as the Missouri Pacific was concerned, the strike was a thing of the past. A representative of Mr. Gould said Tuesday night that in one way the strike had benefitted the company. Before the strike the company had in its employ more men than it needed, but now these were thrown out, and yet there remained an ample force for all requirements. Mr. Gould's attention was called to a statement by Mr. Bailey of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor, that the executive committee failed to understand the full purport of Mr. Hoxie's reply to Mr. Gould's telegram sent on the evening after the second conference. Mr. Gould said he could not understand why there had not been a full comprehension of the matter. He personally handed Mr. Hoxie's reply, which said he would not confer with them, but he was willing to confer with a committee of employees of the company. "I said then," says Mr. Gould, "now the more quickly you get your men back to work the more will you be represented by the committee appointed." Mr. Gould says that a stenographer was present at that conference and took down the entire discussion and from his notes a bulky pamphlet is now in the course of preparation.

In response to an inquiry about the published report of the committee of the Knights of Labor, showing a vast decrease in the volume of business handled by the Missouri Pacific, Mr. Gould's representative said: "The figures given in the report are false in every particular."

A Michigan Tragedy.

GRAND LODGE, Mich., April 14.—An exciting tragedy occurred here Monday night. John Morse, a farmer living near here, had for some time been having trouble with his wife, of whom he was extremely jealous. For some time she refused to live with him and a short time ago obtained a divorce. Monday night Morse visited her and they quarreled, when Morse drew a revolver and shot at her three times. One ball took effect in her shoulder. He then placed the weapon to his head and fired again. The ball pierced his brain and in a few moments he was a corpse. The injury to Mrs. Morse will not result fatally.

The Ex-President Only Needs Rest.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Mr. Knevals, law partner of ex-President Arthur, said Tuesday, it is a mistake to suppose that Mr. Arthur's illness is of a dangerous nature. The fact of the matter is he is run down and needs rest more than anything else. It is to afford him opportunity to take this rest that visitors are not permitted to see him. He wished to come to our office and take a more active part in business consultations but we thought it best to excuse him from work until he could fully recover his health and strength.

No Admission to Tobacco Users.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—The will of the late Anne Jane Mercer was admitted to probate Tuesday. She leaves her property known as "The Mount," in Montgomery county, as a home for aged and infirm Presbyterian clergymen. Only those who do not use tobacco will be selected. The inmates shall not number more than twelve. Interest on \$100,000 is left to maintain the home. After the payment of certain bequests she directs that the residue shall be applied to advancing the glory of God and in works of charity.

An Orange Manifesto.

LONDON, April 14.—A manifesto has been issued by the Loyal Orange institution of England, which declares that the success of Mr. Gladstone's Irish measures will dissolve the compact existing between the crown and the people of the realm. They therefore summon all their brethren to remember the special solemn obligations they are under to defend the Protestant succession, and call upon them to make all necessary preparations to prove their loyalty to Orange principles.

A PLEA FOR OPEN DOORS.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT DEBATE BEGINS IN THE SENATE.

Platt Advocates a Stop to Star Chamber Doings—The Fisheries Resolution Passed—Opening of the Hurd-Romeis Discussion—Oberly Confirmed—Note.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 14.—The debate in the senate on the proposition to hold open executive sessions was begun Tuesday by Platt, who said the present practice had not been authorized until 1854, the first instance of secrecy being in 1830. His resolution was that presidential nominations should be considered with open doors except when otherwise ordered by the senate, and he advocated open consideration of nominations from consideration of public good. Bad men would not be candidates for office if their records were likely to be given to the country, and senators should not desire the protection of closed doors to enable them to speak against a man. It was not honorable nor fair to attack a man in secret—any more for the senate than for any one else. The senate was hardly consistent in demanding that officials must not be subject to secret attack made through the president, while itself discussing men's reputations in secret sessions.

Public sentiment and the sentiment of the press, Platt said, was for open sessions. Of the 14,000 newspapers in the country, fully 10,000 had declared for open sessions. Some senators might say that they did not care what the papers said, but the press represented the sentiment of the people. It was the sentiment of the people that senators should desire to know. Public sentiment was easily distinguishable from a public clamor. The public will was to be law. For better or worse the day would come when the people were to be omnipotent in government. With the journalism that conceded to public men neither honest motive nor private motive, Platt had no sympathy nor respect. But that was not the press of this country. It was the country newspaper that represented the real sentiment of the country—the newspaper that had no special correspondent here. Senators were subjected to suspicion of "bargains" among one another, arising from considerations of senatorial courtesy. To these suspicions they would not be subjected if the doors were always open.

He asked senators to endeavor to realize how the people regarded the secret sessions. He did not know how much or how little of what the newspapers printed about executive sessions was true, but he was justified in saying that the secrets got out to a greater or less extent. Mixed they might be with the fertile imaginations of the reporters. Nevertheless no senator could deny that, either through the senators or the officers of the senate, the secret got out, and Platt did not by that mean to cast the slightest suspicion on the officers of the senate. He (Platt) did not want to be in a position where he was subjected to suspicion of dishonorable disclosure. We had better, he said, have everything that was said by senators said in open session, so that it could be published unmixt with the imagination of the reporters. Senators had nothing left to them but silent endurance when misrepresented. He could name matters on which his constituents supposed to-day that he had voted contrary to his actual vote, because it had been wrongly stated in the news papers. He could only submit in silence to the misrepresentation, because he could not disclose what his vote had been.

Platt then took up the subject from the civil service point of view, and claimed that civil service was a mockery and a sham without an open consideration of nominations for office made to the senate.

NO JOINT COMMISSION.

Frye's Fisheries Resolution Agreed to—Debating the Hurd-Romeis Case.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 14.—The senate opened business Tuesday with Platt in possession of the floor to speak in favor of open executive sessions. He declared there should be nothing secret about republican government, except what was actually necessary; that open sessions would be beneficial in securing better men in office, and that "prerogative" and "privilege," "patronage" and "perquisite" were words that "must go." The house resolution authorizing the treasury to return to its lawful owners such property as heirlooms, silverware, watches, etc., captured during the war was agreed to. The fisheries resolution, declaring it the sense of the senate that a joint commission to consider the fisheries question with Canada should not be created, was then debated and passed—yeas, 35; nays, 10. Of the years twenty-six were Republicans. The negative votes were all Democrats, as follows: Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Eustis, Gray, Pugh, Vance Voorhees, and Walthall. The inter-state commerce bill was called up, so that it had the right of way, and the senate, after an executive session, adjourned.

The house spent the day in debate on the Hurd-Romeis contest, the time for talk being limited to eight hours. Boyle of Pennsylvania said there was not only no ground for unsating Romeis, but scarcely any ground for a contest. It would, he said, be more satisfactory for him to vote for Hurd and in a doubtful case he would always support his party. Robertson of Kentucky, Martin of Colorado, and Cox of Virginia, said enough fraud had been proven to give Hurd a clean right to the seat. The matter went over and the house adjourned. The majority report of the committee declares against Hurd.

THE MATTER WITH HANNA.

Report That His Recall Has Been Requested.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 14.—The Chicago Times correspondent telegraphs his paper as follows:

"Information has been received here that the government of the Argentine republic has requested the recall of Bayliss W. Hanna, of Indiana, our minister to that country. Some time ago a letter from Mr. Hanna found its way into print, in which the American minister expressed very complimentary opinions of the country to which he was accredited and charged the government with being very corrupt. He intimated that if certain Indiana friends of his would come to Buenos Ayres they could make a pile of money. It is supposed that this letter has got back to Buenos Ayres and made the Argentine rather torrid for him."

INSURANCE.

LEADING COMPANIES.

Fire and Accident

J. V. THOMAS

Opera Block, Dixon.

PARIS

STEAM LAUNDRY!

226 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Benjamin Brothers, Proprietors.

Orders left at Todd's Store, Dixon, will receive prompt attention, at home prices, express free.

A. C. & E. F. Benjamin.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Should be kept constantly at hand, for use in emergencies of the household. Many a mother, startled in the night by the ominous sounds of Croup, finds the little sufferer, with red and swollen face, gasping for air. In such cases Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. Emma Gedney, 159 West 128 st., New York, writes: "While in the country, last winter, my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with Croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was tried in small and frequent doses, and, in less than half an hour, the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the Pectoral saved my darling's life." Mrs. Chas. B. Landon, Guilford, Conn., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Saved My Life,

and also the life of my little son. As he is troubled with Croup, I dare not be without this remedy in the house." Mrs. J. Gregg, Lowell, Mass., writes: "My children have repeatedly taken Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs and Croup. It gives immediate relief, followed by cure." Mrs. Mary E. Evans, Scranton, Pa., writes: "I have two little boys, both of whom have been, from infancy, subject to violent attacks of Croup. About six months ago we began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it acts like a charm. In a few minutes after the child takes it, he breathes easily and rests well. Every mother ought to know what a blessing I have found in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral." Mrs. Wm. C. Reid, Freehold, N. J., writes: "In our family, Ayer's medicines have been blessings for many years. In cases of Colds and Coughs, we take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

and the inconvenience is soon forgotten." PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

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In addition to our new stock of Fancy Goods, we have added a full line of the latest and most graceful designs for Art Embroidering and Kensington Painting, and are prepared to do stamping by the French process; guaranteed perfect.

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is also reported that Mr. Hanna is not personally agreeable to the Argentine officials.

AN OFFENSIVE PARTISAN INQUIRY.

Looking Into a Case Against an Indiana Appointee.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 14.—The senate committee on judiciary has begun an investigation into the charges of "offensive partisanship" filed against the confirmation of Edward Hawkins to be United States marshal of Indiana. The charges were originally made by State Senator Weir, of La Porte, Ind., but as they were not made under oath the committee summoned him and also six or eight other prominent Democratic citizens of La Porte, to testify under oath, and they are all here for that purpose. The investigation is being conducted with closed doors.

This is the first instance where a committee has exercised the general authority given by the senate some time ago to send for persons and papers and conduct an investigation into charges made against a nominee. Heretofore specific authority has been given by the senate to committees. Mr. Hawkins who is in the city says the charges are made by his personal enemies and he thinks his acts in his local politics should not stand against him as an official, whose field is an entire state.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 14.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations: J. H. Oberly, of Illinois, and Charles Lyman, of Connecticut, civil service commissioners; S. M. Stockslager, of Indiana, assistant commissioner of the general land office; Robert L. Owen, of Indiana, and M. B. Baldwin, of Ohio, Indian agents; John A. McClelland as Utah commissioner, vice Ramsey, resigned. Postmasters—E. K. Hosford, Evansville, Ind.; V. Ringle, Wausau, Wis.; H. M. Sneed, Fond du Lac, Wis., and a large batch of other nominations for postmaster.

Will Debate the Tariff in May.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 14.—The ways and means committee had a lengthy informal discussion Tuesday about the consideration of the tariff bill in the house, and agreed to call it up early in May, and not to antagonize any of the appropriation bills in the debate.

TWENTY LITTLE BOODLERS

OUT OF TWENTY-FOUR MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF 1884;

Which Is a Pretty Good Percentage.

Even for Gotham—The Dragnet Takes a Sweep Again, and a Round Dozen Are Gathered In and Boiled.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The New York board of aldermen of 1884 consisted of twenty-four members. Two of them are dead. Of the remaining twenty-two, three are fugitives, namely: Thomas Rothman, who has returned to his former home in Germany; Robert E. DeLacy, who has gone to some unknown place to "join his sick wife," and Charles Dempsey who, after a short stay in Florida, eluded Inspector Byrnes' detectives by going over to Cuba. There are two members of the board, Hugh J. Grant and J. C. O'Connor, Jr., who have never been accused or even suspected of bribery. They alone voted against the Broadway railway franchise. All the members who voted for the franchise and who are living and within reach have been arrested, namely: Kirk, Jaehne, Pearson, Miller (who were arrested at different times within the past few weeks), and Cleary, McQuade, Duffy, Shiels, Fullcraft, Sayles, Wendell, Farley, McCabe, O'Neill, Reilly, and Fink, who were all arrested Tuesday. All the men arrested have been released, in \$25,000 bail each. The only member not named above is Charles B. Waite, who has turned state's evidence and will probably get off easily, though he is under police surveillance.

The arrests made Tuesday were mostly upon "information and belief," the affidavits being subscribed to by the district attorney. Mr. Shiels took advantage of the fact to procure a writ of habeas corpus, returnable before Judge Barrett, of the supreme court, directing that the persons having him in custody bring him before the court and explain his detention. But at 2:15 p. m. the grand jury came into the court of general sessions and handed to Recorder Smyth indictments for bribery against twelve of the suspected aldermen, including Shiels, McQuade, Cleary, Duffy, McCabe, Sayles, O'Neill, Wendell, Farley, Reilly, Finck and Fullcraft. This will make Mr. Shiels' writ of habeas corpus useless. Several aldermen of the board of 1884 are members of the present board, but Mr. Cleary was the only one of these who attended Tuesday's session of the board. His colleagues regarded him with curi-ous glances, and he seemed ill at ease.

All sorts of rumors are afloat as to who will be the next victim of Waite's "sneaking." Now that all the aldermen are gathered in, the men suspected of doing the bribery are thought to stand a good chance of receiving visits from the police. No one would be surprised to see Jacob Sharp invited to call at police headquarters, but some smaller fry are likely to be summoned first. Billy Moloney, reading clerk of the board of 1884, and John Keenan, liquor dealer, the two men alleged to have been the distributors of the "boodle," are still keeping at a safe distance from New York jurisdiction—Moloney in Canada, and Keenan either in Canada or on his way from Montreal to Europe.

Tilden Explains His Ailment.

NEW YORK, April 14.—In the course of testimony taken in a suit in which Samuel J. Tilden is interested, Mr. Tilden said Tuesday that it was painful for him to speak. "I have an affection of the larynx which impairs the elasticity of what are called the vocal chords so that they will not come together, the air passes through without their helping to form words, and so reduce me to a whisper. There is no soreness nor apparent disease, but only a loss of elasticity, so that it makes me talk with great difficulty and generally in a whisper excepting when I have a cold, under which the chords approach each other better."

Bounty for Soldiers.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 14.—The house military committee will make a favorable

report on Laird's bill for the relief of certain officers of the volunteer army, providing for the payment of bounty to soldiers who re-enlisted as veterans and were promoted (the treasury department has held that after promotion those men can not receive bounty.) The bill provides further that soldiers honorably discharged, on account of disease contracted in the line of duty, shall receive bounty the same as if they were discharged on account of wounds.

Cleveland to Marry Miss Folsom.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—Assemblyman John I. Platt, editor of The Poughkeepsie Eagle, who is one of the committee appointed to investigate the Natural Gas company of Buffalo, says that he saw, while in that city last week, a letter from Mrs. Folsom, dated at Genoa, Italy, which spoke of the coming marriage this summer of her daughter with President Cleveland. Miss Folsom is 23 years old and is one of the belles of Buffalo.

GOSCHEN AND GLADSTONE

OPPOSE EACH OTHER ON THE HOME RULE SCHEME.

The Former Draws a Terrible Picture of the Dangers of the Bill, and the Latter Makes a Spirited Answer—Leave to Introduce Granted.

LONDON, April 14.—The first stage of debate on the home rule bill was closed in parliament Tuesday night. Sir William Vernon Harcourt being the first speaker. He asked the Conservatives if they had any policy at all except condemnation of Gladstone's policy, when Lord Randolph Churchill replied: "Yes; they are against the repeal of the union in any shape or form."

Alluding to the references which had been made to the acts of Irishmen in America, the speaker said: "This house can not be influenced by the acts of assassins like Patrick Ford and his fellows. The Irish in America have not been parties to the actions of assassins, which are condemned in America."

Mr. George J. Goschen, replying to Mr. Harcourt's speech, characterized the address of that gentleman as a melancholy revelation of the impotence of parliament to deal with an important crisis. The ministerial defense of the bill had so far consisted wholly in the single and very slight argument that the measure was the sole alternative and therefore must pass. The opponents of the bill were told that these eighty-six Irish members had determined that Ireland would have home rule, and therefore it must be granted. Suppose instead they had demanded separation, should that be given, and merely because they had demanded it?

The views of the majority of the Irish people on some of the chief principles of legislation, he said, were entirely different from those held in England and Scotland, or from those held in any other civilized country. [Cries of "No," "No," from the home rulers.] The attitude of the Irish on agrarian laws and on questions of contract held sacred in other countries was a hostile one. Never had a "no rent" manifesto found acceptance in any other country in Europe. [Cries of "It was necessary" from the Parnellites.]

"That's just it" continued the speaker, "the Irish party are contending for a revolutionary change in the laws of Ireland which would make those laws different from those of every other civilized country. [Cheers.]

The bill would make England responsible to foreign countries for Ireland's acts, without the compensation of any authority to compel Ireland to contribute to the cost of that war. If an "Alabama" escaped from Ireland, or an Irishman enlisted to succor a Roman Catholic country in a war on the continent, England would be responsible, while the Irish executive authority, over which the English would have no control, would alone be to blame. Conspirators, nihilists and dynamiters might flock to Dublin and be protected by the Irish authorities. Mr. Goschen denied that firmness was coercion, and said there would be no repression if crime was absent.

Gladstone said all the safeguards in the bill were provided to satisfy other people who did not trust the Irish as he did. The question of Irish representatives at Westminster was an open one and the bill could be modified. Replying to the assertion that Irish have never formulated a demand for what they want. He said it was better to yield to reason than necessity, and there had never been a demand for coercion or repression either. The house, he said, had been asked by Mr. Goschen in what country could a "no-rent" manifesto be produced, but in reply to that question was another query as to what other could show such a state of relations as had led to that manifesto. The Irish people had borne with exemplary patience sufferings of the most grievous character, and was it to be supposed that such things could have been without leaving any trace or mark on the character of the people? The fundamental fear of the opponents of this measure was that the Irish people would necessarily do wrong, and that the administration of the country would necessarily be changed. Considering the allusions made by Mr. Goschen, to the effect that in the American war the United States had succeeded in preserving the integrity of the country, Mr. Gladstone said: "It is true that the north carried their point, but when making the south at their feet what did they do? They gave every southern state a measure of autonomy (immense Parnellite cheers), a measure we are about to ask for Ireland."

Of the bill generally, he said it proposed to give to the Irish people a reasonable degree of satisfaction of their demands without imitating the example of a former government in the case of America. He ridiculed the fear that had been expressed that further demands would be made by the Irish members if this bill were passed. He then compared the criticisms on the bill, and speaking of the measure as a plan, said that it might be improved, but at any rate it held the field.

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid wild and prolonged cheering. A motion to grant leave to introduce the bill was put by the speaker and was agreed to without a division. Mr. Gladstone stated that the second reading of the bill had been fixed for May 6.

Pay Up Like Little Men.

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 14.—The

Hoosac Tunnel Railway company is paying personal damages to those hurt in the late disaster. It is understood to have settled with Nicholas Dorgan, of Randolph, Mass., the man whose shoulder was broken in the wreck. The price is set all the way from \$5,000 to \$7,000. A prominent railroad official is here, liberally supplied with money, and it is understood that he is settling claims quietly as far as possible.

Church and State in Prussia.

BERLIN, April 14.—The heronhaus has voted to accept the political-clerical bill with the amendments submitted by Dr. Kopp, the Catholic bishop of Fulda. The principal amendment to the bill eliminates the clause forbidding the appointment of teachers in seminaries to which the government has heretofore taken exception.

The Pope and the Irish Question.

ROME, April 14.—The pope has instructed the sacred congregation in view of the extraordinary aspect of ecclesiastical affairs to closely study the Irish question in the light of Mr. Gladstone's recent speech.

Base Ball.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—At Baltimore—Baltimore 6, Rochester 1; at Cincinnati—Cincinnati 8, Detroit 10; at Philadelphia—Philadelphia 5, Athletics 3.

Manning Continues to Improve.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 14.—Secretary Manning continues to improve every day. He sat up in his easy chair several hours Tuesday.

Death of the King of Ononda.

UTICA, N. Y., April 14.—John H. Noyes, founder and head of the Oneida community, is dead.

Investigation of the Liquor Traffic.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 14.—The house committee on alcohol liquor traffic has under consideration bills providing for the appointment of an alcohol liquor traffic commission. The committee is favorable to the appointment of a commission, but there is a difference of opinion as to the scope and power that should be given to the commission. It is probable that a bill will be agreed upon at the next meeting.

Zealous for the New Line.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 14.—A large meeting of business men was held here Tuesday night, and a subsidy subscription of \$30,000 was raised, and right of way guaranteed to the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad company for its extension across the Indian territory to connect with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system. The survey will be begun at once, and it is thought the road will be completed within a year.

Death of a German Editor.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Leopold Schenck, editor of The German Puck, died Tuesday at Aiken, S. C. He came to this country in 1868 and did journalistic work for The New Yorker Journal, The Chicago Freie Presse, The St. Louis Westliche Post, and The Newark Freie Presse. When Puck was founded, in 1876, he took charge of the German edition and held the position until his death.

Democratic Campaign Committee.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 14.—About twenty-five members of the Democratic congressional campaign committee held a brief caucus in the hall of the house of representatives Tuesday night. Representative Dunn of Arkansas, was the chairman, and Representative Robertson of Kentucky, secretary. The object of the caucus was to take steps to fill vacancies on the committee from states and territories having no Democratic representative in congress. Additional members were selected as follows: Dakota, L. G. Johnson; Washington territory, Delegate Voorhees. A committee consisting of Congressmen Wilkins of Ohio, Murphy of Iowa, and Lore of Delaware, was appointed to fill the remaining vacancies. As soon as the committee is filled a permanent organization will be effected.

Bank Authorized at Detroit.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 14.—The Union National bank of Detroit, Mich., capital \$2,000,000, has been authorized to commence business.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 13. The market quotations on the board of trade today were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 April, opened 73½c, closed 73½c; May, opened 74½c, closed 74½c; June, opened 75½c, closed 75½c; Corn—No. 2 April, opened 33½c, closed 33½c; May, opened 34½c, closed 34½c; June, opened 35½c, closed 35½c; Oats—No. 2 April, opened 23½c, closed 23½c; May, opened 24½c, closed 24½c; June, opened 25½c, closed 25½c; Pork—April, opened 30½c, closed 30½c; May, opened 31½c, closed 31½c; Lard—April, opened 25½c, closed 25½c; May, opened 26½c, closed 26½c. Live Stock—Hogs—The market opened active and strong, all parties buying at 4½c to 4½c higher prices; light grades, \$3.90 to \$4.00; rough pack, \$3.80 to \$3.90; heavy pack, \$3.70 to \$3.80; shipping, \$3.60 to \$3.70. Cattle—No. 1, 4½c; No. 2, 4½c; No. 3, 4½c; No. 4, 4½c; No. 5, 4½c; No. 6, 4½c; No. 7, 4½c; No. 8, 4½c; No. 9, 4½c; No. 10, 4½c. Sheep—No. 1, 4½c; No. 2, 4½c; No. 3, 4½c; No. 4, 4½c; No. 5, 4½c; No. 6, 4½c; No. 7, 4½c; No. 8, 4½c; No. 9, 4½c; No. 10, 4½c. Butter—Extra Elgin creamery, 19¢; No. 1, 18¢; No. 2, 17¢; No. 3, 16¢; No. 4, 15¢; No. 5, 14¢; No. 6, 13¢; No. 7, 12¢; No. 8, 11¢; No. 9, 10¢; No. 10, 9¢. Eggs—Strictly fresh laid, 11¢ per doz. Potatoes—In car lots on track. Burdock, 10¢ per bu.; white rose, 8¢; blue, 7¢; red, 6¢. Apples—No. 1, 10¢; No. 2, 9¢; No. 3, 8¢; No. 4, 7¢; No. 5, 6¢; No. 6, 5¢; No. 7, 4¢; No. 8, 3¢; No. 9, 2¢; No. 10, 1¢. New York. New York, April 13. Wheat—No. 1 red, 84¢; No. 2 red, 83¢; No. 3 red, 82¢; No. 4 red, 81¢; No. 5 red, 80¢; No. 6 red, 79¢; No. 7 red, 78¢; No. 8 red, 77¢; No. 9 red, 76¢; No. 10 red, 75¢. Corn—No. 2, 34¢; No. 3, 33¢; No. 4, 32¢; No. 5, 31¢; No. 6, 30¢; No. 7, 29¢; No. 8, 28¢; No. 9, 27¢; No. 10, 26¢. Oats—No. 1, 24¢; No. 2, 23¢; No. 3, 22¢; No. 4, 21¢; No. 5, 20¢; No. 6, 19¢; No. 7, 18¢; No. 8, 17¢; No. 9, 16¢; No. 10, 15¢. Rye—No. 1, 48¢; No. 2, 47¢; No. 3, 46¢; No. 4, 45¢; No. 5, 44¢; No. 6, 43¢; No. 7, 42¢; No. 8, 41¢; No. 9, 40¢; No. 10, 39¢. Barley—No. 1, 48¢; No. 2, 47¢; No. 3, 46¢; No. 4, 45¢; No. 5, 44¢; No. 6, 43¢; No. 7, 42¢; No. 8, 41¢; No. 9, 40¢; No. 10, 39¢. St. Louis. St. Louis, April 13. Wheat—Weak and ½c lower; No. 2 red, 84¢; No. 3 red, 83¢; No. 4 red, 82¢; No. 5 red, 81¢; No. 6 red, 80¢; No. 7 red, 79¢; No. 8 red, 78¢; No. 9 red, 77¢; No. 10 red, 76¢. Corn—Easy and ½c lower; No. 2, 34¢; No. 3, 33¢; No. 4, 32¢; No. 5, 31¢; No. 6, 30¢; No. 7, 29¢; No. 8, 28¢; No. 9, 27¢; No. 10, 26¢. Oats—No. 1, 24¢; No. 2, 23¢; No. 3, 22¢; No. 4, 21¢; No. 5, 20¢; No. 6, 19¢; No. 7, 18¢; No. 8, 17¢; No. 9, 16¢; No. 10, 15¢. Rye—No. 1, 48¢; No. 2, 47¢; No. 3, 46¢; No. 4, 45¢; No. 5, 44¢; No. 6, 43¢; No. 7, 42¢; No. 8, 41¢; No. 9, 40¢; No. 10, 39¢. Barley—No. 1, 48¢; No. 2, 47¢; No. 3, 46¢; No. 4, 45¢; No. 5, 44¢; No. 6, 43¢; No. 7, 42¢; No. 8, 41¢; No. 9, 40¢; No. 10, 39¢. Detroit. Detroit, April 13. Wheat—No. 1 white, 85¢; No. 2 white, 84¢; No. 3 white, 83¢; No. 4 white, 82¢; No. 5 white, 81¢; No. 6 white, 80¢; No. 7 white, 79¢; No. 8 white, 78¢; No. 9 white, 77¢; No. 10 white, 76¢. Corn—No. 2, 34¢; No. 3, 33¢; No. 4, 32¢; No. 5, 31¢; No. 6, 30¢; No. 7, 29¢; No. 8, 28¢; No. 9, 27¢; No. 10, 26¢. Oats—No. 1, 24¢; No. 2, 23¢; No. 3, 22¢; No. 4, 21¢; No. 5, 20¢; No. 6, 19¢; No. 7, 18¢; No. 8, 17¢; No. 9, 16¢; No. 10, 15¢. Rye—No. 1, 48¢; No. 2, 47¢; No. 3, 46¢; No. 4, 45¢; No. 5, 44¢; No. 6, 43¢; No. 7, 42¢; No. 8, 41¢; No. 9, 40¢; No. 10, 39¢. Barley—No. 1, 48¢; No. 2, 47¢; No. 3, 46¢; No. 4, 45¢; No. 5, 44¢; No. 6, 43¢; No. 7, 42¢; No. 8, 41¢; No. 9, 40¢; No. 10, 39¢. Milwaukee. Milwaukee, April 13. Wheat—Steady; cash, 85¢; No. 2, 84¢; No. 3, 83¢; No. 4, 82¢; No. 5, 81¢; No. 6, 80¢; No. 7, 79¢; No. 8, 78¢; No. 9, 77¢; No. 10, 76¢. Corn—Steady; cash, 34¢; No. 2, 33¢; No. 3, 32¢; No. 4, 31¢; No. 5, 30¢; No. 6, 29¢; No. 7, 28¢; No. 8, 27¢; No. 9, 26¢; No. 10, 25¢. Oats—Steady; cash, 24¢; No. 1, 23¢; No. 2, 22¢; No. 3, 21¢; No. 4, 20¢; No. 5, 19¢; No. 6, 18¢; No. 7, 17¢; No. 8, 16¢; No. 9, 15¢; No. 10, 14¢. Toledo. Toledo, Ohio, April 13. Wheat—Weak; cash, 84¢; No. 2, 83¢; No. 3, 82¢; No. 4, 81¢; No. 5, 80¢; No. 6, 79¢; No. 7, 78¢; No. 8, 77¢; No. 9, 76¢; No. 10, 75¢. Corn—Firm; cash, 34¢; No. 2, 33¢; No. 3, 32¢; No. 4, 31¢; No. 5, 30¢; No. 6, 29¢; No. 7, 28¢; No. 8, 27¢; No. 9, 26¢; No. 10, 25¢. Oats—Nominal; cash, 24¢; No. 1, 23¢; No. 2, 22¢; No. 3, 21¢; No. 4, 20¢; No. 5, 19¢; No. 6, 18¢; No. 7, 17¢; No. 8, 16¢; No. 9, 15¢; No. 10, 14¢.

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STERN BROS., Dixon Ills. June, 5 '85.

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Made only of the finest and best quality of glass for withstanding heat.

Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright glass.

Manufactured ONLY by GEO. A. MACBETH & CO. Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works. 100 CALVERT STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

To Regulate

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury or any injurious substance, but is purely vegetable.

It will Cure All Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver, Kidneys and Stomach.

If your Liver is out of order, then your whole system is deranged. The blood is impure, the breath offensive; you have headache, feel languid, dispirited and nervous. To prevent a more serious condition, take at once Simmons

LIVER REGULATOR. If you lead a sedentary life, or suffer with Kidney Affections, avoid stimulants and take Simmons Liver Regulator Sure to relieve.

If you have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals or sleepless at night, take a dose and you will feel relieved and sleep pleasantly. If you are a miserable sufferer with Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, seek relief at once in Simmons Liver Regulator. It does not require continual dosing, and costs but a trifle. It will cure you.

If you wake up in the morning with a bitter, bad taste in your mouth,

Take Simmons Liver Regulator. It corrects the Biliary Stomach, sweetens the Breath, and cleanses the Furred Tongue. Children often need some safe Cathartic, and Tonics to avert approaching sickness. Simmons Liver Regulator will relieve Colic, Headache, Sick Stomach, Indigestion, Dysentery, and the Complaints incident to Childhood.

At any time you feel your system needs cleansing, toning, regulating without violent purging, or stimulating without intoxicating, take

Simmons Liver Regulator.

PREPARED BY H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. PRICE, \$1.00.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R. TRAINS GOING EAST. Sterling Passenger, 7:02, A. M. Pacific Express, 10:32, P. M. Marshalltown Passenger, 1:35, A. M. Leaves, 2:30, P. M. Denver Passenger, 3:10, A. M. Freight, 5:17, P. M. Freight, 7:45, A. M. Freight, 1:43, P. M. GOING WEST. Sterling Passenger, 7:42, P. M. Pacific Express, 3:42, P. M. Marshalltown Passenger, 1:37, A. M. Denver Passenger, 5:43, P. M. Freight, 12:25, P. M. Freight, 3:00, P. M. Freight, 5:45, P. M. Freights carrying passengers. Pacific Express runs every third Sunday. H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. GOING SOUTH. Passenger, 11:04 A. M. Passenger, 3:30 P. M. New Passenger, 5:57 P. M. GOING NORTH. Passenger, 12:15 P. M. Passenger, 12:37 P. M. New Passenger, 6:16 A. M. W. C. WOOLEY, Agent. *Daily except Sunday. Daily except Monday.

RIDING A "BUCKSKIN." TAKING THE CONCEIT OUT OF AN AMBITIOUS "TENDERFOOT." Trials of a College Student in Wyoming—A Target for Sportive Cowboys—A Bit of Experience as an Equestrian—A Standing Joke.

The most popular specimen of tenderfoot is the youngster whose father sends him out to the range to spend a college vacation or break extravagant habits. These "New York dudes," as they are indifferently called, are always sons of the stock owner's friends, and they are prone, especially if fresh from college, to think very contemptuously of an illiterate puncher. If they let such a sentiment manifest itself, the puncher promptly displays his sense of equality, if not, indeed, of superiority, and is quite ready to try conclusions on the spot. He dearly loves to gny a conceited youth, and does it very thoroughly when he sets about it. "So you're from college, are you, Johnnie? We had a college buck in the 'Two Bar G' last year. Told us his old man was going to give him a big herd of his own, and gave every waddy in the outfit a song and dance about hiring him for a boss. When the round-up was camped near town he borrowed one buck's \$300 spurs and another buck's \$100 bridle, because he wanted to have his picture taken with a pony. Then he went back to college. You're pretty lean, ain't you, Johnnie? I reckon it ain't polite to call you Johnnie. Let's call him Fatty—he'll fill up to it when he gets some old per-slick bacon and beans in him. Can you ride, Fatty?" TAKING OUT THE YOUTH'S CONCEIT. Perhaps the bony youth rather fancies himself as a horseman and says: "I have been riding ever since I was ten years old. I haven't tried my saddle yet, and I never rode anything but an English tree. But I was out with the hounds at Newport last season and did pretty well. I guess I can ride these little ponies anyhow. You talk about their bucking and all that, but I don't believe they are as hard to sit as a wicked three-quarter-bred horse." "We ain't got any three-quarter horses, but we got some whole little ponies that's all-fired hard to stay with. We're going to clean out the strays in the bull pasture this morning, and that'll be a chance for you. Jim, you let Fatty ride that gotched-eared buckskin of yours. The boss won't mind, and Fatty ought to have a good horse to begin with. He's a little mean to saddle, Fatty, and he's kind of stiff-gaited in his lope sometimes like as if he was pitching, but he's lightning after cow." When they go down to the corral some one obligingly ropes the buckskin, and handing him over to Fatty, tells the latter to saddle up. The confusion of straps and the absence of buckles puzzle Fatty, and the boys eager to see the fun, help him to saddle, the buckskin kicking and plunging all the while. When everything is in order Fatty prepares to mount. Just then the buckskin rears and falls backward. As he picks himself upon again and stands lowering at Fatty, some one says: "If he goes to do that when you're on him, tell him you're from college and he won't fall on you, young feller." This time Fatty gets his hands on the horn of the saddle, and just as he is going to swing himself up the buckskin whirls and kicks his hat off. A kindly hope is expressed that his head is on loose, so that if the buckskin kicks that off next time it won't wrench, and then the boss tells Fatty to hold the checkpiece of the bridle with his left hand until his leg is over the saddle, to prevent the horse's whirling round again. He succeeds in mounting, and the prophecy that he will get off easier than he got on is no sooner made than it is fulfilled. Some one catches the buckskin and the tenderfoot eagerly explains that he was not fairly seated before the trouble began. WAYS OF THE TRICKY "BUCKSKIN." "Well hold him for you, Fatty," and two stalwart vaddies hold the buckskin by the ears until Fatty has screwed himself down in the saddle and clenched his teeth. The buckskin walks off peaceably, and Fatty tries to feel at home in the round-seated saddle, longing for the knee-pads of the familiar English pigskin. He touches the buckskin with the spur to wake him up, and finds himself shot up in the air. He comes down on the horn of the saddle. Next trip up he lands on the buckskin's neck. The third ascension leaves him in the mud of the corral, with a corner kicked off his ear and every bone in his body jarred. He looks dazed, and the boss says: "You rode him first-rate, only you didn't steer him well. You want to steer him so he is under you all the while." "Was he pitching then?" asks the tenderfoot, ruefully. "No, he was not pitching. You want to get up to the motion, that's all. Hold his head up and he can't pitch." Fatty makes another effort, and when the buckskin can't get his head down, he rears. His rider recoils, the back fall he saw him

make, and throws himself out of the saddle; but the buckskin does not fall back, and Fatty feels pretty cheap. "Did you get off to look for the piece you lost out of your ear?" "No; he got down to wash his hands. He ain't no dirty slouch like you." "Say, Fatty, don't you wish he wasn't such a little pony? You'd have had lots more fun then. Trouble is you're too near the ground all the while. Show him how it's done, Jim." Jim rolls into the saddle, and while the buckskin is pitching all he knows how, swoops down and plucks up a handful of dirt, which he throws in the bronco's face. Fatty puts his pride in his horn pocket and asks for a "plumb gentle horse." "How Fatty rode the little pony" will be a standing joke for a week.—Cheyenne Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Classification of the Public Records. The public records of the government are not kept in good and safe places. Several years ago congress authorized the classification of these records. The gentleman who was charged with this duty found that it was impossible for him to complete his work on account of the resistance to the object of his task by the heads of the departments. He obtained access to the records of the treasury only after great trouble. He found the most valuable records of the department piled up in enormous bundles and in dust-covered heaps. He found under a mass of documentary lumber the original deed of Louisiana to the United States by Napoleon. In the state department he could obtain access to the documents there only through stealth. The watchman in charge is a very eccentric old man, who would not let him go in the room even upon an order from the secretary. The officials there used to let him in when the watchman was away and lock him in. Then they would not call for him until after the watchman had gone off duty.—Washington Cor. New York World.

TRIP THROUGH SCOTLAND YARD. Startling Souvenirs of Blood—The Assassin's Nest—Burglar's Budget.

From Scotland yard is directed the entire mechanism of the great machine for the prevention, repression and discovery of crime. There, in a low, dingy series of old houses, are congregated the various bureaus of the department, the telegraph and printing offices, the paymaster's and surveyor's offices, the "green yard," where the lost property of the public is kept until claimed, and the "black museum," where the articles found on prisoners are put aside for them until their release. In the "black museum," which was originally got together by Mr. Harris, a most courteous and well-informed officer of a literary turn, are treasured some startling souvenirs of blood and murder, which render it more morbidly attractive than Tassand's Chamber of Horrors. A visit to it has much the same effect on the sensitive temperament as the perusal of Edgar Poe's tales in the attic of a solitary mansion in the small hours of a winter's night. It puts the nerves out of gear and leaves a taste in the mouth.

There, in addition to a miscellaneous assortment of trumpery, finery, and poor belongings, broomsticks, crockery, flatirons, aprons, sacks, hammers, and fiddles, are pigeon-holed costly lace, malachite buttons, diamond rings and chattels of genuine value. In an upper room, the assassin's nest, are the ropes with which men were hanged, remains of the potions with which they were poisoned, or the daggers with which the souls were brutally dug out of their bodies, side by side with ugly flint pistols, bladesons suggestive of Bill Sykes, and the evil-looking pikes wielded by Malay pirates who enjoy the grim hospitality of a quicklime grave under Newgate's flagstones. A lady who would insist on entering the place once was carried out in a deadly swoon.

But the burglars' budget of tools is a remarkable and edifying object of study. They are beautifully finished, and of the most exquisitely-tempered steel. A fine trade in the manufacture of these excellent specimens of skilled handicraft must be done somewhere. The dark lanterns are ingeniously wrought, the list slippers delicately embroidered, and some of the jimmies are polished until they resemble oxidized silver. There must be a set of the housebreaker's art. How Sir Claude de Crespigny, the would-be hangman, would rejoice were he let loose in this happy hunting-ground! It sickened me. I had to ask for air when the curator showed me a patch of the charred skin of the woman whom Wainwright had butchered, suspended in a vial of spirits of wine and neatly docketed.

The coiner's apparatus exhibited a notable progress in the march of intellect—that is, the intellect which is immortalized in the Newgate calendar. The curator told me the criminal classes were acquiring a dangerous acquaintance with chemistry and dynamics, and that facility of penmanship was on the increase. Is this the result of school-board training? It would be melancholy if such an argument—that education is not an unmixed blessing—were to be taken as valid against its spread. The abuse of a gift is no reason that its dissemination should be hampered.—Thomas S. Gill, M. P.

A Bill Passed for "Pious Frank." Among the bills before the house committee on military affairs recently was one providing for the removal of the charge of desertion against one Frank Thompson, who it was said had enlisted in 1862 in company F, Second Michigan volunteers. The person in question, it is said, is none other than a woman, who is at present a resident of Colorado, known as Mrs. Sarah E. Seely. "She entered the military service in Michigan when she was 19 years of age, attired as a male, under the name of Frank Thompson. From the fact that she did not indulge in the use of tobacco, play cards, or any other of the so-called camp vices, she was dubbed 'Pious Frank,' and always went by that name. Other than this reserve there was no reason for suspecting her sex. She went through two battles, and did as good service as any of her comrades. She was detailed at brigade headquarters as an orderly, and one of the members of the committee, who served in the same command, says that he saw 'Frank' carrying brigade orders in the thickest of the battle at Petersburg. Her reputation and character were never brought in question. After thus serving two years she was taken sick and ordered to the hospital, where there was also a number of her company comrades. It now became apparent to her that if she remained in the hospital she could no longer conceal her sex, and rather than have this exposure made she quietly walked off and left the service. She proceeded to Oberlin, Ohio, and entered college, where she was educated. She is the

author of the book "Horse and Spy." At present she is a resident of Colorado, a worthy wife and the mother of three children. The committee unanimously recommended the passage of the bill.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Meteorology of the Congo Country. Mr. A. von Danckelmann, a German meteorologist, has been making observations at Vivi, in the country of the Congo, and reports some curious results. During about a year that he stayed there the barometrical column did not vary more than ten millimeters: even the passage of tornadoes seemed to produce no greater effect upon it. The year is divided into rainy and dry seasons. During the latter, from May to October, no rain falls, but the earth is occasionally moistened by the depositions from fogs. From November to April heavy showers of short duration prevail, and the water falls, in portions, sometimes as high as 102 millimeters—about four inches—in two hours. Long, fine rains are unknown. The country is visited by cyclones, but, while storms passing to the north of the station turned the vane in a contrary direction to that of the hands of a watch, those passing it to the south turned it in a direction corresponding with them. The natives burn the tall prairie-grass in the dry seasons, causing fires that last for a long time, and produce considerable meteorological effects. The air is constantly loaded with smoke, while cumulus clouds are formed over the fires and emit lightning with thunder. One of the most remarkable meteorological phenomena of the region is the existence of a southwest wind, which, beginning at sunset, blows all night till sunrise with such force as to raise large and dangerous waves on the river.—Phrenological Journal.

Departure in Nitro-Glycerine Gunners. The various experiments that have been made during the past few years in throwing dynamite cartridges have been duly reported before. A novel departure in this line of gunnery is the shell, or projectile, the principle of which is to fill the two compartments of the shell with chemicals which, in themselves, are harmless and non-explosive, and to manufacture an explosive compound—nitro-glycerine—by combining these ingredients during the flight of the projectile. This departure from all experiments that have been hitherto made, is so great that this subject will doubtless be found of interest to our readers. During all preliminary handling of the shell these ingredients—the acids and glycerine—are kept separate from each other, but at the instant the shell begins its flight, they are brought together, and the chemical action takes place during the journey.—Scientific American.

Albany Municipal Election. ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—Thacher, Democrat, is elected mayor by 1,518 majority. The board of alderman stands—Democrats 10, Republicans 9; a Republican gain of 4 aldermen. The board of supervisors stands—Democrats 9, Republicans 3; a gain of 4 Republicans over last year.

Scheduled Assurances. NEW YORK, April 14.—Major Gen. John M. Schofield, the new commander of the Division of the Atlantic, accompanied by his eldest daughter, visited Governor's Island Tuesday and formally assumed command of the Division of the Atlantic.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

If your Gasoline stove don't burn right send it down to Atkins & Bennett, Water street. They will put it in first class running order. Lawn mowers sharpened and repaired. 708tf

Wanted 100 Stoves. If you want your stoves stored away give me a call. I have a good dry room and will give prompt attention to all calls. 708m1 CHAS. ANDRES.

Notice. NEW GENESEE, Ill., Mar. 30, 1886. All persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting my wife on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting. 703w1 J. C. TAYLOR.

Tillson & Hayden wish to make an assertion, which they can back with a positive guarantee. It is all about Acker's Blood Elixir. We claim for it superior merits over all other remedies of its kind, and guarantee for it a positive and sure cure for Rheumatism, Syphilis and all blood disorders. It frees the skin from spots and disease, and leaves the complexion clear. Ask us about it. 598y1

"How are we ever going to get through our spring and summer's work? We are all run down, tired out, before it begins." So say many a farmer's family. We answer, try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This is just the medicine you need, and will pay compound interest on the money it costs you.

Capt. W. A. Abbott, of Des Moines, Iowa, who served in Co. A, 79th Ind. Vol. Infantry, during the war has been afflicted with severe attacks of rheumatism more or less ever since, in a recent interview he stated that no treatment he has ever found equals Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The penetrating and pain relieving power of this medicine, places it in the highest list of curative agents known to the scientific world, about all the advertising this medicine has had has been done by persons who have used it and recommended it to their friends. Try it when you are in need of a medicine for lame back or rheumatism. Sold by Turney & Hennessy.

The slight cold you think so little of may prove the forerunner of a complaint that may be fatal. Avoid this result by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best remedy for colds, coughs, catarrhs, bronchitis, croup, consumption, and all other throat and lung diseases.

Ask your dealer for Dee's ninety-eight per cent. powdered lye and Silver Moon stove polish. 705tf

Flow Repairing.

The Orvis Plow shops are now in operation for repairing plows and other farming implements. 700w2

Painting and Papering.

Charles Kelly is prepared to do all sorts of work in the line of papering, painting, paper hanging, etc. 690tf

Wood.

Good, dry wood for sale, \$4.00 delivered. M. McROBERTS.

Tillson & Hayden wish to state that they have at last found an article they can sell on its merits. It is with pleasure they guarantee to the public Acker's English remedy as a sure and never failing cure for Asthma, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Lung Troubles. Sewing.

Miss Rose Jackson, house on 5th, west of Peoria street, is prepared to do sewing and dressmaking at her home or by the day. Prices reasonable. 679m6

Barber Shop and Bath Rooms. D. M. Luker, at the Nachusa House barber shop and bath rooms is always on hand and ready to serve customers.

L. Harry, a merchant of Sweet Home, Mo., says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to give quick relief, and that he always keeps it in the house and he would not be without for five times its cost. Sold by Turney & Hennessy.

Tillson & Hayden would specially recommend to the ladies Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. As a laxative they have no equal. They are guaranteed to cure Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all disease arising from a deranged stomach. With the free use of the Tablets, Sick Headache is impossible. 598y1

The Goyer, Hat; best in the market. For sale only by JAMES H. TODD. 690tf

The finest line of spring and summer pants in the city at JAMES H. TODD'S. 690tf

Driving Gloves at the Hat Store.

I am prepared to do paper-hanging, kalsomining, graining and house painting in a neat and workman like manner. Orders left at Tillson & Hayden's will receive prompt attention. 680m1 J. C. MAXSON.

Lost.

A Breast Pin, on which is wrought the initials "T. J. N. H." As it was valued as a keepsake a liberal reward will be paid the finder, who may leave it at THE TELEGRAPH office. 855t1 704t4.

Patent Pavement.

Michael Jordan, Esq., has purchased the right to make and lay the Schillinger improved concrete pavement in Lee county, and those who desire such work can call on him for estimates. There is no further controversy as to the rights of parties under patent.

PLOW REPAIRING. We have Opened our Shops for all kinds of Agricultural Repair Work. The Orvis Plow Co.

I. MEANS.

Special Election. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the Third day of May, A. D. 1886 a special election will be held in each ward of the city of Dixon, Illinois, for voting upon the question: whether the city of Dixon shall, or shall not, issue its refunding bonds at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., per annum, payable annually, to pay present outstanding bonds amounting to Seventy-four Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars; said new bonds to run twenty years from date and with option of payment reserved after ten years from date; said new bonds to be dated July 1st, 1886. At said election the form of ballot shall be: "For Issuing Bonds" and "Against Issuing Bonds." And the following named persons have been duly appointed Judges of election: First Ward, at the Court House, Judges of election, Thomas Dolan, Henry Palmer and Henry Arnold. Second Ward, at Rosbrook's Livery Stable. Judges of election, George G. Rosbrook, William Atkins and James Hatch. Third Ward, at Picher's Warehouse. Judges of election, Daniel Curran, J. W. Wallace and H. T. Mathews. Fourth Ward, at G. J. Anderson's Shop. Judges of election, Patrick Hennessy, M. Chapin and G. J. Anderson. Which election will be opened at eight o'clock in the morning, and will continue open until seven o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Dated at Dixon, this 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Six. By Order of City Council. GEORGE STEEL, City Clerk. 70120

A GIFT. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making MORE MONEY at once, than any thing else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you immense pay sure for those who start at once. 576m6 533y1 STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

Hack Line. —TO— ANY PART OF THE CITY. Alonzo Gaze. Desires to inform his friends that orders for hacks to any part of the city; for parties and funerals will receive prompt attention. Hacks make Regular Trips to All Trains. Charles Cupp is now driving for another firm, and therefore orders given him do not reach me.

J. F. LODGEWICK. The East Main Street. LIVERY STABLE. Has the Finest Assortment of Horses and Carriages IN THE CITY. Also office of RANNEY & DEANE'S TILE FACTORY. Tems Reasonable for Cash.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS. For Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Mild but effective. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. J. S. JOHNSTONE, Practical Plumber. Gas and Steam Fitter. DEALER IN PUMPS. Iron, Lead, Culvert and Sewer Pipe. Repairing of All Kinds Promptly Attended To. The Best Portable Heater in the Market. The Best Portable Heater in the Market. Pierce, Butler & Pierce, IMPROVED FLORIDA BOILER. Also agent for DUNNING BOILER. And Economy Combined Steam and War m ir Heater. Something New and Practical! In this part of the country. These heaters can all be seen in working order by calling on the above. Contracts solicited for Plumber, and Heating Public and Private Buildings, Stores, Churches, etc. For further information, apply or address J. S. JOHNSTONE. Galt House Bldg., Opposite Post Office, Sterling, Ill. 691tf

DIXON STEAM LAUNDRY. Laundry work done in first-class style; also Family Washings. Goods called for and delivered. JOHN A. BENJAMIN. [691m2]